TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1880.

Amusements To-Bay Mayerly's Theatre—Fus on the Bristol. Master & Bial's Concert Hall—Concert. Medition Square Theatre—Harl Kirks. Theatre Comique—Rulligan Gnard Ficnic. Wallack's Theatre—Orim Goldin.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WHERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pros-blential canvas of 1850 Tax Sox will give its readers a rith, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Re-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country. can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Harcock and Engities, the commerce of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense and patriotism.

To all these who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of Tax WERELY SUR.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send The WEEKLY SUN to clobs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents thi the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN. New York City.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Secret Feeting before the Poland Committee Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive my stock of the Credit Mobilier unof the Union Pacific Railroad wer any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimon.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Amer received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold there for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the many per cent, cash dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

From the Nese Fork Pines, Feb. 19, 1873. Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing Sgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair to complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1878.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishenor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony giam under eath is worally, if not legally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oaxes

From the New York Priliane, Pol. 19, 1872. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a Sollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation beofr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Wall, the wickedness of all of it is that these men b trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituand by evasious and falseboods conferred the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Prilane, Feb. 28, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was Set alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for brillery. the men soles were britist about to work him.

Garfield as a Statesman.

Gen. GARFIELD has been a member of the House of Representatives for seventeen consecutive years. During this long period he has held important places on the leading committees, and had every advantage and opportunity to exhibit statesmanship if he possessed it. What measure of relief, what policy, or what legislation of public importance has he originated in this half of a generation in Congress?

A public man is to be estimated according to the service he renders, and is to be judged by the acts that attest his ability. From 1863, when GARFIELD entered Congress down to 1875, when the House passed into Democratic hands, the Republicans had large majorities in both branches of Congress, and exercised that power with scant toleration of the minority.

What did Gen. GARFIELD do in these twelve years to entitle him in any way to be called a statesman? He followed the lead of Thaddeus Stevens and the extremists in all their legislation after the civil war was over, and contributed by his votes to prolong the sectional strife by converting States into satraples, and governing them with thieves and adventurers who were no longer tolerated in the communities where they were best known.

He advocated military rule in the Southern States at the very time that Gen. HAN-BOCK issued his Order No. 40, proclaiming the principles of civil liberty. The so-called statesman at Washington voted for the bayonet and military commissions as the best instruments of civilization two years after the rebellion had ended; while the soldier at New Orleans announced that "the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and

the rights of property must be preserved." A mere slave of party, Gen. GARPIELD never dared to protest against the tyranny and the outrages that were perpetrated by a reckless majority, while his record is darkened throughout with complicity in the great railroad jobs and other jobs, which cost the country hundreds of millions and enriched members of Congress and Rings at the charge of taxation that still retards the country's return to permanent prosperity. And when he attempted to lead, he was

even worse, if possible, than when he blindly followed. At the last session of Congress he had a temporary spasm of courage and right, and denounced the appointment of partisan marshals under the DAVENPORT election laws as improper and unfair. An amendment was drawn in his own words to remove all objections that might be urged on the Republican side. But the party would not accept the proposition, and GAR-FIELD voted against his own words. When he found the old prejudices standing in the path of justice and duty, he wilted and surrendered without the least sense of shame.

This is the sort of "statesman" whose name is not identified with any measure or policy, whose nerve quavers at every mention of responsibility, whose letter of acceptance double deals with the sectional question, with the Chinese question, with the financial question, with the civil service question, and with the tariff! The people

were defrauded when Harms got into the White House. That was not their fault, but it will be their fault indeed if they are now cheated by GARFIELD.

The Adulteration of Medicines.

The great importance of proteoting drugs from adulterations, substitutions, and deteriorations must be manifest to everybody. If the physician cannot rely on the quality and strength of the medicinal drugs he prescribes, if there is no standard for them maintained by all apothecaries, he is, of course, very much at son in his treatment of diagn

Take the cases of opium and rhubarb, for instance, two drugs of the most common and extensive use. If the opium and opium preparations in the market are of variable quality and of uncertain strength, doses which produce the effects the physician desires when standard articles are used may rather aggravate the symptoms he would alloviate, and bring pain instead of quiet to his patient, when the opium is adulterated and weakened by substitutions. Rhubarb, when of the standard quality, produces a first and a secondary effect which are both of value, but when it is poor and adulterated only the first effect can be obtained.

It is true that in all our large cities there are many reputable druggists who may be trusted to send out only the best quality of drugs, so far as they can obtain it. But the physician cannot always know that his prescription is to be filled by one of these druggists. Moreover, inferior drugs are often sold to the country apothecaries, who may have a custom which is more eager for low prices than particular about getting articles of the best sort. The buyer is unable to detect the difference in qualities, and therefore it is easy to palm off inferior goods upon him. We have in this country several large manufacturing pharmacies which are known to almost every physician, and whose names give assurance that their preparations are of the highest merit, but there are others which turn out goods of an indifferent sort to meet the demand for low prices even at the sacrifice of quality; and that demand is always large. Mr. C. Lewis Diehl has just prepared for

the National Board of Health a very exhaustive report on deteriorations, adulterations, and substitutions of drugs in the United States. He presents in it a classified list of the inferiorities and a history of the business of falsification which are of much interest. It seems that previous to the passage by Congress, in 1848, of the law regulating the importation of drugs, the United States afforded a great market for damaged and adulterated drugs, sent out by European establishments, which collected and manufactured them especially for this country. Indeed, Dr. M. I. BAILEY, the first examiner of drugs appointed for this port, is authority for the statement that nearly half of those imported into New York before the year 1848 were spurious. In one of his reports he speaks of a certain extensive nanufactory in Brussels exclusively devoted to the adulteration and imitation of the most important medicinal chemicals. all intended for sale in the United States. The law of 1848 shutting out their goods, members of the firm subsequently transferred their dishonest manufacture to this country. And as late as 1871 certain wholesale houses were pointed out by Prof. REMingron as regularly engaged in the busi-

ness of adulteration.

Powdered drugs offer the best opportunities for the mixing of foreign substances, and formulas for the preparation of the falsified articles are still in more or less extensive use. Volatile oils also are now adulterated to a shameful extent, and Mr. E. Q. SQUIBB, the well-known pharmacist. reports that of eleven commercial specimens of ether not one in any way approached the officinal requirements, while ordinary ether

is often quite unclean. If we run through the long list of drugs given by Mr. DIEHL, we find that nearly every one is subject to deteriorations due to natural changes for the worse on account of age or exposure, or is liable to contain impurities and contaminations introduced either during the collection of the drug or by the process of its manufacture, or is frequently open to suspicion because of design. Care must also be taken by the

adulterations which are wholly the work of buyer to guard against the substitution of other substances, due sometimes to accident and sometimes to design. Take a few of the drugs of most genera

use in medicine, such as oplum, rhubarb, aloes, and lalap. Our oplum comes from Egypt and Asia Minor, and, though a good article may be obtained from respectable dealers, it varies naturally in its morphia strength, often contains excessive quantities of vegetable tissues, and is mixed with earthy and other inorganic matter. It is also adulterated with various kinds of resinous, saccharine, and mucilaginous substances. Opium sometimes contains 20 per cent. of oreign matter, chiefly lead, and the powder s adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent. Besides, much inferior opium is in the market because of the indiscriminate sale of "prize goods" by the Government. As to rhubarb, it is always more or less difficult to obtain a good quality of the drug in the market. Rhubarb rejected at our Custom Houses has been at times returned to England, where it is ground up with a superior article, and afterward admitted as a powder. Again, the powder is often made here of inferior rhubarb, and rendered bright by turmeric; out select Chinese rhubarb may always be had at advanced prices. Jalap, which comes from Mexico, varies much in quality, according to the season and the care used in its collection and selection. But it is also often adulterated with the tubers of other plants, Much inferior jalap is in the market. The Custom House reports have shown that a large proportion of the jalap imported into this country comes from Europe, and only a small proportion direct from Mexico. The European (chiefly the English) market absorbs the best lots, and turns the inferior

pared grades, both whole and as powder. Adulterations and substitutions like these, to a greater or less extent, run through the list of drugs given in this report. And it is not the crude drug and the imported preparations only that are subject to such injurious treatment. When the careless drug collector or the dishonest foreign adulterator has done his work, when the wholesale manufacturers at home have introduced further faisifications, the unscrupulous apothecary also comes in with his reduction of the strength of standard medicines, in order that he may put down his prices and undersell his competitors. It is easy, therefore, to see how much care is required to procure medicinal drugs and preparations upon which the physician can rely. Such articles are, of course, obtainable, but they command

ones adrift over here. Socotrine aloes of good

quality are very scarce. Extraneous im-

purities are often introduced by the process

of preparation, and inferior grades are sub-

has to be exercised in purchasing the pre

stituted for those of more value. Great care

good prices, and must be selected with judgment. As a remedy for the very grave evils

which follow adulteration, this report recommends the engagment of State laws to authorize some form of inspection by which delinquents can be reached. The law of Congress now works, in the main, satisfactorily though it could be the beauty in the property of the could be a second or the could b torily, though it could probably be improved by a wise revision. But no such law can cover the whole field, for it does not reach the home adulterator, who is one of the most mischievous agents in this business.

The New Rules of the Sea. On the first day of September, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Chill, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States will adopt and forthwith carry into effect a new code of regulations, designed to prevent col-

This code was first made public as a British Order in Council, on Aug. 14, 1879. It comprised two schedules, the first containing the new laws, which the consulting coun tries had approved and agreed to, and the second giving a list of the subscribing Governments.

The first characteristic of the new code is its abstinence from radical chauges, such as might create confusion between the old rules and the new, by causing the same signal to mean exactly opposite things under the two codes, and so inviting the evils it is designed to avoid. In the second place, the new code is devoted to clearing away ambiguities in language, reducing rules to simplicity, and, above all, adding new safeguards to signalling with lights, steam whistles, bells, and fog horns, and making entirely clear the rules of the road at sea.

There are twenty-six articles in the new code. The first change from the existing acts of 1864 and 1871, contained in chapter 5, title 48, of the Revised Statutes, is in article 3, which corresponds to rule 3 of the statutes. The latter prescribes on seagoing steamers, first, "a bright white light at the foremast head;" the new rules put this light "on or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such a breadth." Rule 4 of the statutes requires that "steam vessels, when towing other vessels, shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their side lights:" but the new article 4 specifically puts these extra lights "one over the other, no less than

three feet apart." The new article 5 is wholly new, and applies to a class of cases every year becom-Ing more numerous, and therefore more important. It reads as follows:

" ARTICLE 5. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which, from any accident, is not un-der command, shall at hight carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line, one over the other, not less than three feet apart, and shall by day carry in a vertical line, one over the other, not less than thre-feet spart, in front of but not lower than her foremas

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approach ing ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot, therefore, get out of the way. "The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when maining way shall carry them."

Article 9 declares that "a pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty," shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but certain specified ones; and that when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty she shall carry the lights required for other vessels. The old rule 11 made no such distinction between pilot vessels on and off their stations; and it also spoke of "sailing pilot vessels," while the new article leaves out the word sailing, making the rule applicable to steam pilot

boats. The existing fog signals require steam essels under way to sound their steam whistles at intervals of not more than one minute: the new fog signals require "a prolonged blast," at intervals of not more clare that "sail vessels under way shall born at intervals of than five minutes," but the new articles

read as follows: "(h) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abait the beam three biasts in succession."

In short, new rules are introduced only where they are needed-not for the pure sake of novelty; old rules are modified in the interests of clearness and precision, and of furnishing greater precautions against mistakes in signals on the sea. A good example of the spirit and method of the new code is furnished by article 15, which, after giving in substance, but in improved language, the old rule 18, for steam vessels meeting end on, adds that the rule only applies to cases involving risk of collision, and not to those in which, if both ships keep on their respective courses, they will pass clear. For example, in the cases to which it applies, each ship could by night see both side lights of the other:

"It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another shead crossing her own course, or by night to cases where the red light of one ship is oppo hip is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light with out a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead."

Through the unfortunate and inexcusable neglect of Congress, last winter, the new code has not a municipal force in this country; in other words, it does not apply to waters exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States. The agreement of the Government, however, requires that on the high seas, and in foreign waters, the new code shall, after Sept. 1, be supreme; and orders to that effect, both for naval and merchant vessels, are accordingly in process of issue for circulation. Next winter, without doubt, the new rules will be put on the statute book for home waters as well; meantime, fortunately, the discretion which provided that none of the changes should be radical has avoided the dangers ordinarily resulting from having different rules prevailing in home waters and on the high

Injustice to Schuyler Colfax.

Our Republican contemporary, the Tribune, has a long report of Gen. GARFIELD's visit to Chautauqua Lake on Sunday. It mentions various distinguished persons who were there with him; but the presence of the most conspicuous among them all is carefully ignored, and his name is not even mentioned by the Tribune.

This conspicuous individual is Schuy LER COLPAX. Yet he has had very intimate relations with the Tribune in times past. In fact, after the death of Horace Greeley an engagement was made by which he was to have become the successor of that lamented genius as editor of the Tribunc. Why, then, should his name now be sup-

pressed in the columns of that journal? The reason is that the Tribune is ashamed to mention him as a companion of Gen. GAR-FIELD; and the reason it is ashamed is because everybody knows that COLPAX took | the Law Makers,"

the Credit Mobilier bribs, and then made path that he had not taken it. To comple the two together now is more than the Bub-use has the stomach for.

Revertheless, Col.PAX is no worse than GARPIELD. Each took the bribe, and each committed perjury. But Confax was then Vice-President, and the disclosure ruised him; while GARPIELD was only an obscure member of Congress. It is true the Tribune said at the time that he ought to be expelled for his bribe taking and perjury; but it was not done, and the Republican party so far forgot the shameful facts that in a moment of panic, for fear GRANT might get the nomination, the Chicago Convention made him its candidate. Now, they are trying to ignore those facts in his career which stamp him as unfit to be President; and in order to ignore them the better, they suppress the name of COLFAX from among the sympathetic people assembled to welcome GARPIELD. They don't wish to have it known

that COLFAX was there. This is unkind and unjust to CoLPAX. He s as good a man as GARFIELD, if not better. He is just as worthy of political preferment. He is just as well fitted to be the Republican candidate for President. Then let him have all the honor that he deserves; and don't let GARPIELD be ashamed of his friendship and his cooperation.

"If there be a citizen of the United States," said Garrield in the pamphiet published by him after the death of Oakes Ames," who is willing to believe that for \$329 I have bartered iway my good name, and to falsehood have added perjury, these pages are not addressed to him.

This was before GARFIELD had learned from experience that a man holding his position at the head of the Committee on Appropriations could easily earn \$5,000 for "speaking to Gov. Shephead." Three hundred and twenty-nine dollars did not seem so insignificant a sum to him in 1868 as they did five years later. Besides, as Oakes Ames awears, Garrield hoped to get \$2,400 more, in return for an investment of not one cent in cash. In his damaging defence, Gan-FIELD himself claims that when talking over the natter with AMES they estimated a profit of \$2,400 on \$1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, to be paid for out of accumulated dividends.

The Republican Central Campaign Club of New York publishes and distributes a series of little political tracts, printed on paper of a mild green color, with a bamboo border and a picture of a stork, a frog. and a snail. "Tract No. 1" of this interesting series professes to be "by C. Schuzz," and is unquestionably the literary offspring of the campaign back of that name. This contribution of C. SCHURZ to the stork, frog, and snail literature of the period ends with the following proposition:

"The country has returned to peace and prosperity under the seise administration of the Republican puris; and the people cannot afford now to trust the affairs of the Nation to the hands of that party which attempted to destroy its life. Vote, then, fur Ganriers and Annua."

The Italies are C. Schuzz's. We suppose they are charged for according to his usual tariff for more than ordinarily emphatic utterances. Some years ago the author of Tract No. 1, whose pen and tongue are alike at the service of campaign organizations with treasuries, happened to be retained against the party which he now eulogizes in italics. In a speech at Indianapolis, referring to that party, he demanded:

" Has it fought against corruption? No. The party, to amety-nine out of one hundred cases, has up was resorted to because those who had committed these malpractices are ardent followers of the party."

The stork in the picture, which we understand to mean C. Schurz, is represented as about to gobble up the frog while the snail basks tranquilly on a neighboring bank. But this is a mercenary stork, and it is not impossible to conceive circumstances under which it might be induced to let the frog alone and go for the snall.

Why does Brother BLAINE frown upon EUGENE HALE'S aspirations to the United States Senate? Is it because Brother BLAINE is not pleased with his little friend's action on the thirty-sixth ballot at Chicago?

The Minneapolis feaster is now taking a second inning in public attention by showing how a starved man can eat and digest. Skeptics, of course, will not believe that he gained eleven than two minutes. The existing rules de- pounds in two days and nights, and will also require that from the total amount he claims to have swallowed since Saturday noon the draughts of water should be deducted, on the ground that water is not food. Dr. TANNER'S feasting is hardly less remarkable than his fasting, and he does it more comfortably.

> When the Hon, RICHARD W. THOMPSON reaches Mare Island his old eyes will be gladdened by the sight of thirteen of his ships-in-line." The aggregate age of these thirteen vessels is 319 years, and their aggregate value something over \$319.

> It is announced that the Superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph Signal Service has a scheme in contemplation to complete the telegraphic chain around the world by a line from the British possessions to Asia. In this plan a cable would be carried from Vancouver Island to the Aleutian group, and another southward to the northernmost Russian telegraph, or perhaps to Japan or the nearest British telegraph. The project of a Pacific cable is an old one, having long ago been proposed in Congress. It is, of course, perfectly feasible, the only question being that of financial expediency; for California is already in possession of telegraphic communication with Eastern Asia, and the time gained by a line fifteen or twenty thousand miles shorter would not be important in these days of rapid telegraphing.

The DE GOLYER and Credit Mobilier charges, says the Indianapolis News, "can no more be repelled or destroyed than a swarm of gnats, and the only remedy is to bear their brief annoyance patiently." The Tribune of 1880 approves this policy of patient silence, and calls it the best way to meet Democratic lies."

Russia is said to have asked the aid or cooperation of the United States in insisting that Corea shall open her ports to commerce. That might prove one of the alliances some times spoken of as entangling. Russia is cordially hated by China, and China has influence with Corea, which is nominally her vasual, China is probably not ill disposed to help along the United States to commerce with Corea, even if only as an offset to Russ and to Japan. But she would hardly aid the United States as a partner of Russia; and, presumably, our country has not yet arrived at the point of battering down the gates of Corea by force, even if the overtures of Commodore SHUFELDT were re-

An accurate report of what passed in SCHUYLER COLFAX's mind while the Chautauqua brethren and sisters were fluttering their handkershiefs at JAMES A. GARPTELD would have not only psychological, but contemporaneous human interest.

The latest rebei outrage that we have any account of was perpetrated by an unregenerate Postmaster in Virginia, who mailed a Confederate twenty-dollar bill in response to the Republican Campaign Committee's demand for

Sound Opinion About Garfield's Credit Mabilier Record. From Harper's Weekly, March 15, 1873.

"Disgraced in the eye of the public for owning Credit Mobilier stock, which was in fact and intent Fraud upon the Government. Also fc: Deceit and Evasion.-The High Trust of Legislation Misused.-The Peo ple will not long respect the Laws if they lose respect for

THE TRAVELLING GANDEDATE A Sayr Pacts Glenned from Premier

ALBANY, Aug. 9-A good many Republione seem to dislike the Garfield expedition They say no travelling candidate for the Presiioney was ever elected. Though this is true nevertheless, as these grun,blers are of the Grant-Conkling school, perhaps they object

quite as much to the man as to his tour. The history of this sort of Presidential peregrinations shows that though gaping throngs may be pleased with the exhibitions, "the plain public," se Mr. Lincoln called them, do not like o see on aspirant for the highest office in their gift soliciting their suffences by Larangues from railway platforms and handsbakings in the corridors of taverns, with a liberal display of bunting and a free flow of liquor, mingled with the roar of cannon and the blare of trum pets. A well advertised Presidential excursion may arouse ephemeral eathusiasm along its route. But the past proves that he would be a wiser man than any one who has attempted this rôle if he did not utter silly things, which his opponents would remember and repeat, and slight some active members of his own party, who would not forget nor forgive.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the Presidency. He was one of the most captivating of men, and shope brilliantly as a plat form orator. In each of his campaigns he trayersed the country, addressing multitudes o citizens, who worshipped him as their idol. He failed not to inspire his supporters with implicit belief in success at the poils. Throughout these exciting contests Mr. Clay's three leading rivals, Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Polk, continued in the quiet pursuit of their ordinary business. Each in turn was elected, and Clay was badly beaten. Mr. Van Buren's failure and success teach a

sseful lesson to Presidential nominees who scour the country, followed by a pack of hungry politicians. When he first ran for the office he refrained from taking an active part in the can-vass. Toward the close of his term he was losing ground; and as he was to be a candidate for reflection, he was persuaded to take a tour of conciliation through Pennsylvania and New York, which had just turned their backs on his Administration. So he journeyed through the Gorman districts of the Keystone State. But his exquisitely neat dress and drawing-room airs did not please the rough farmers of old

Administration. So he journeyed through the Gorman districts of the Keystone State. But his exquisitely neat dress and drawing-room airs did not please the rough farmers of old Berks and the neighboring counties, who greeted their Netherlandish visitor with broken doese of the inapuage which their forefathers brought from the forests of Germany.

Nor did it fare better with Van Buren when his foot touched his native soil. The Democratic of New York city gave him an ovation; but the Whigs lashed him for coming among them, not as a public functionary, but as a scheming politiciae. At Saratoga, where he went consultation, he encountered a rude rebut. On the versanda of the United States Hood Le most the stately widow of De Witt Clindon Authors the stately widow of De Witt Clindon Authors. The scene was sketched of a saristite hand, and the conficure was sentlered broadents over the country.

Meanwhile Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate, was swearing witnesses and docketing judgments in the humble cancerity of clerk of the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, But when it came to the voting the people preferred Harrison to Van Buren by one of the largest majorities ever cast at a Presidential election.

Travellers in search of the Presidency received a like admonition in 1848. Taylor, the Whig candidate, was covered with laurels just won in the Mexican war. During the mamorable conflict over the great questions that aprangupat the close of the war, he modestly attended to his duties as an officer of the army. Quite different was the course of Sensior Cass. Armon. All the close of the war, he modestly attended to his duties as an officer of the army. Quite different was the course of Sensior Cass. Armon. All the close of the war, he modestly attended to his duties as an officer of the army. Quite different was the course of Sensior Cass. Armon. All the country in the great of the country in the server of th

in both these contests, he whom Senstor Conkling called 'the Silent Man' kept his lips
closed, and was elected.

These instances libustrate the trath that the
quiet, sober, thinking portion of the American
people turn with disgust from the spectacle of
a candidate for the exalted station of President
of the United States descending to the level of
a stump's peaker at motley gatherings of officeseeking politicians.

Garfield's raid into New York is already followed by the worst effects which resulted from
the pligrimages of his predecessors in the same
line. Taken in charge by the anti-Grant wing
of the party as soon as he arrived in the
State, and yielding to its guidance til he passed
into Peansylvania, he has deeply offended the
friends of Conking and Cornell, who are not
slow or gentle in the expression of their mingled feelings of disgust and indignation. However, this display of wounded sentiment may
only be intended to coerce the Garfield Republicans to come to terms and yield to the present
demands of the statwarts, and give them due
security for the future.

Certain things are sure to come to pass in
New York. If the Grant-Conkling cohorts fail
to enter heartily into the contest for Garfield, he
will certainly be beaten in the State. On the
other hand, if they go into the fight with their
usual vigor, the Democrats may have hard work
to secure its 35 electoral votes for Hancock.

The Elevated Rallway Differences

The three arbiters who were requested by the elevated railroad companies to decide upon points of dif-erence relative to the basis of consolidation, met yester. day for the third time to hear the representatives of the day for the third time to hear the representatives of the commanies. Several officers of the New York Company were examined as to the operations of their line and its value, and Cyrins W. Frield fluished his argument in behalf of the New York Company. The case for that company is closed.

The arbitrers will meet again on Wednesday, when the Metropolitan Company will present its case. It is not expected that the decision of the arbiters will be reached for several weeks.

The American Institute Exhibition.

The forty-ninth annual exhibition of the American Institute will be opened on Sept 15. A new feature is to be the display of the work of amateurs and apprentices in all branches of mechanical industrial and decorative art. These exhibits will be admitted free, and premiums will be given.

Col. Bodino's Gun Case. An application from Col. John Bodine of the

American Rifle Team for the release, on the payment of the duties, of the gun case and contents seized from his on his arrival, in the steamer City of Chester, a wee ago, was yesterday forwarded to the Treasury Depart

For John Bush, the Mariem Boatman A number of gentlemen, who were on board A humber of gontament was made up the sum the burned steamer Seawanhaka, have made up the sum of seventy-six dollars for John Sush, the Harlem boat-man, and the money has been delivered to him.

Old Times Worse than Modern. From the Partnam

From the Partsian.

The noble indice of the Fauthourg Saint-Germain were not so pure holy, and undefiled in the time of Louis XIV as some reactioner; journalists would make us believe. The Duchess of tifelens, whose correspondence has just been republished, gives some striking pictures of the ladies of her tive. It is the height of fashion nowadays, the writes in 1823, "for the Parisian laddies to become intoxicated just the the men." They had other dits upon their souts. "The women of the day are by far too flighty and hold, especially those of the test families. They are worse than those in the public hooses, It is shamful only to hear what they do at the balls in public. They ought to be shot up."

The Truth and Nothing but the Truth Press the Philludelphia Times.

I tell you that Coney Island, unless its drainsge and sewage are better cared for, blds fair to become the monurental next bouse of the country. Howard

THE STRIKING MESSENGERS.

enter Number of the American District The strike of the messenger boys in the imploy of the American District Telegraph Company was resomed yesterday morning. In the main office, 15 Broad street, only fifteen boys reported for duty at 8 A. M. Relief Manager Britton of the office at 18 Broad street, had announced to the striking boys of that office that the District Telegraph Company would listen to their demands for higher wages, and thereby many boys were induced to return to work. About noon over 150 boys marched down Broadway and stopped at the different offices of

Broadway and stopped at the different offices of the company, cheering and hurrahing for their favorite officials, and groaning for these who had been harsh or arbitrary is manner. They had some from various up-town stations. They had come from various up-town stations. They had come from various up-town stations. They was serend at noon that all of the up-town offices of the company above Prince street, or eighteen out of twenty-five offices, are to be closed to-day on account of the strike up town, and that the extra force thus obtained will be concentrated down town.

The business of the down-town stations was delayed by the insufficient force on hand. The boys claimed that about 300 boys were on strike. President Andrews denied that over 150 hops were on strike, and said that every office in the city would be kept open to-morrow. About 2 P. M. Mr. Andrews sent to every office the following printed notice, and it was scattered outside among the boys and pasted on the windows:

Messengers of this company who do not report for duty at their several offices, either to-day or to-morrow (Tuesday), at the proper hour, without they have a satisfactory excess, will be dropped from the rolls and distincted, and will not again be employed by this company.

pasy.

This had a discouraging effect on the boys, and their spirits were in a drooping condition at night. Many of them returned to work. At the main Broad street station ten boys, who had been ringleaders, were discharged. Many others, the managers say, will not be taken back. A meeting of the boys was to have been held in the Battery Park, but none took place. The officers say that the backbone of the strike is broken.

The officers say that the backbone of the strike is broken.
Detective J. H. Jackson, employed by the District Telegraph Company, before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged Victor Haugh and Charles Abern, messenger boys, with intimidating messenger boys who were going about their business, and with threatening injury to them if they did not join the strikers. The two boys had been discharged. The boys were fined \$5 each, and in default of payment were sent to the City Prison for five days.

Victor Haugh and Charles Abern, striking messenger boys of the American District Telegraph Company, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Coart, yesterday, on a charge of intimidating the boys in the office at Sixth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, and threatening to lay them out unless they quit work. Justice Murray reproved the boys, and committed them to the City Prison for five days each.

LONDON, Aug. 6 .- That the Prince of Wales

London, Ang. 6.—That the Prince of Wales is a popular man, there is but one voice. But as a Prince, there are two voices. One comes from the beopie and the other from patricians. It is well known the Prince has been short of funds for many years, owing to his length of generous living and giving. He lives to a large extent on credit, and the shopkeeper, high or low knows that the long-deferred bill will be paid, and with ample interest added, when the Prince becomes King. For his large streamy, crown bequests, and inheritances but he has numerous outlars, and not an adequate income therefor.

To meet the Prince's financial deficits, it has been frequently adroitly pointed out by cortain of the London press how much public work and private expense his Royal Highness has been subjected to of late, and how deserving his financial deficits are of the Parliament's consideration for adjustment. More than once this subject has been considered by certain members of the Cabinet for presentation to the House of Commons. But the temper of that body has not been in accord with the Cabinet on this matter. I am told that there is a sufficiently numerical majority in the House of Commons to defeat this Cabinet intention of an appropriation for the Prince, and that if it were made a test question a division would prevail adverse to the Cabinet, and bring about a dissolution of Parliament and the re-appeal of the ultra Liberals to the country, who would be returned by a larger majority than ever.

The Ex-Priort's Marriage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have sigot in anything. I am a Catholic of the broadest faith 1. The Catholic Church thinks so much of marriage

that with her is is a secrament.

2. Marriage is not forbidden to any, but in the clergy it is prevented by a long probation in cellbacy and a voluntary and solernn vow.

3. "When thou vowest a vow unto God, deter not t 3. "When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay his for He hath no pleasure in fools, pay that which thou hath vowed. Better is it that thou shouldst not yow than that thou shouldst vow and not pay." Ecles. "I would that all men were single even as myself." I would that all men were single even as myself. To all ment this saving as not given." "He that giveth his virgin in marriase doth well, he that give he has virgin in marriase doth better." "He fast is married is addictions how he shall please his wife; he that is unmarried, how he shall please God." "Many hath chosen the better part."

5. This is all there is in it. Marriage is honorable, but there is a better part for those who can deny themselves for God's sake, and the priesthood has chosen it.

6. As a rule, a man with a wife and family is not as fit as a sincle man for real mission work in times and places of peril or pestilence, where human gain or glory is im-

possible.

7. The inducements to priests to marry are based on arguments which would lockedly (though implously) apply to the case of Carist and the apostics, whom He required to "leave father and mother and sister and wife."

8. The bad wife or bad children of a priest would work more irreparable inischief in the Catholic Church than heave there if the no other reason than what for arguments are superiors. 8. The bad wife or bad children of a prisest would work more irreparable mischief in the Cathohic Church than in any other, if for no other reason than what, for argument's make, I will call the superstitions ideas entertained of his ascerdotal functions. In the old law a prest could not marry a wisdow or a divorced woman, nor one, in fact, who was not a virgin, for the reason, as set forth, that he was sanctided and holy in that he offered the bread of the Lord; and he was profaned by a sin of his fallis.

9. For reasons which common sense can explain much at the repect paid priests is due to their occlusor, for it is human nature to look up to extraordinary achievement. A Catholic woman who would despend as one who would deserrate the temple of the Hot gibrot.

10. All these reasons are given, not to show that the matrings of the clergy in a wrong in itself, or that a chance called the control make it lawful, but that cellulary is founded or volunce make it lawful, but that cellulary is founded or volunce make it lawful, but that cellulary is founded or volunce make it lawful, but that cellulary is founded or volunce find a law on the Church are reformers able to defend Christiannity against tearred, logical, and scientific inflicts. In this held the sheep are without a shepherd,

A Beautiful and Intellectual Texas Lady

OFFICE OF THE TEXAS FARMER AND ORGANDIST, a PALESTINE, TEXAS, Aug. 4, 18881 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Please FARMER AND ORCHARDING.

Offers to Marry Br. Tanner.

OFFICE OF THE TEXAS FARMER AND ORCHARDIST, 4
PALESTINE, TEXAS, Aug. 4, 1880. OFFICE OF THE TRUE FARMER AND ORGANIST, PALESTINA, TRUE, AND CHARDIST, PALESTINA, TRUE CHARDIST, PALESTINA, TRUE CHARDIST, PALESTINA, AND CHARDIST, AND CHARDIST, PALESTINA, PALESTINA

Name It Obituaria ! From the Oil City Derrick.

The wealthy publisher and proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledge, Geo. W. Childs, A. M. has purchased a file piece of land of some fity-seven acres, near Bryn Rawr, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will recet a country seat apon it.

The Christian Statesman. He wears a suit of selemn black, A tribute to his station, His spotiess lines front, good lack ! Outshines his reputation For though to vote he's never slack, He dodges explanation.

And while morality's his mark

And holiness his hobby, He is not utterly averse To wickedness that's nobby, Nor wholly unacquainted with The ladies of the lobby. With pyrotechnic eloquence,

A sort of moral rocket.

To truth he makes a great pretence While all his actions muck is— A bulky Bible in his hands, A bribe stuck in his pocket.

Sometimes he cants, sometimes he rants, Sometimes he plays the loker And smiles a sanctimonions smile
Above his spotless choker;
Sometimes he playeth psaims and hymns.

Sometimes he playeth poker And when his day of doom has come. Tan Sun upon him shiring.

When ended are his lies and "loans," His dickering and dining. Then earth and sky receto with

His whimpering and whiming

.The electric machine of a circus side how shocked a young man to death, at Woodford, III.

—An Ohio thief used a wagon with a

coked wheel to draw away stolen wool, and tables caught him by following the eccentric -The committee (of the English Society for Protecting Agenet Mounments for protecting the Baulica at Venice from defective rooforetten will be inter-national, and includes Baron Adolphe de Bothschild, who

has signalized himself by a devotion to Venetian art. -Count d'Orsay, who possessed a charming wit, in remarking on a leastly speck on the cheek of Lady Southampton, compared it to a gem on a ross leaf. The compliment is far fetched," observed "Maw can that be," remarked the Count, "when it is made on the spot?" -The present Pope feels acutely his lack

of means, and has done all be can to reduce expenses. The Vatican uself must be a dreadful incubus. To keep 330 staircases and 13,000 rooms merely from gong to pinces requires a large revenue. Imagine what it would be to have to maintain 900 furnished city houses d 20 rooms -There are five thoroughbred studs in

England, belonging respectively to the Duke of West-minster, Lords Falmouth and Rosebery, Mr. F. tiretton, and Sterling Crawford, each of which may be saicly put down as being worth, including stallions, broad mars, young stock, and horses in training, from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds. -Three little girls had great fun in a

neuchbor's house at South Bend. Ind , during the absence of the family. They first broke all the window panes. Then they poured several gallons of milk on the parier carpet. Finally, they empted six dozen cans of rasperries and huckleberries into a tab, and dyed all the flue dresses they could find in the lince. Herbert Spencer defines life to be "the

definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistences and sequences;" G. H. Lewesse a series of dedutte and successive changes, both of structures of the contract of ture and composition, which take place within an individual without destroying its identity. -The Galety Theatre never looked gayer

than it did on the opening night of the American season.
All the Americans in Lendon seemed to be in the house. Beauty and talent were represented in the stalls by Lady Lonsdale, Lady Mandeville, Lady Abjuger, Mrs. S. Cooper, Miss Caroline Hill, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Kats Vaughan, Miss Fanny Josephs, and many other wellknown faces.

-John P. Erpenbeck carried flowers to his wife's grave, in a Haltimore cemetery, every merning for months after her death. One day the gatekeeper notices that he came without the usual floral tribute. A pistol shot was soon heard, and the widower's dead body was and on the grave. The following was scrawled on s card: " Dear Katle, I love you so and I will be with before night. O my God! if I have offended You I beg your pardon, and I hope You will forgive me." -Col. John Levering of Lafayette, Ind.,

has the reputation of a kindly Christian gentleman; ve he is being prosecuted for cruelty to a horse. The bear was unruly. To care it of bad temper, he had its head and fall fird as close logicher as possible, and then dows it between two lines of men and boys, who boat it with clubs and stones. His theory was that the novelty and severity of the punishment would break the horse's temper, and he is ready to spend \$10,000 in contesting the ... "Why does not somebody invent a grace

ful method of carrying the immense bouquets now in vogue!" asks Edmund Vates in the London World. "Some wearers let them droop hopelessly head downwards; some hug them like bables—I should say pet pugs; and some hug them like bables—I should say pet jugs; and others again carry them as the sergeant of police does his truncheon while he sings, 'When the enterprising burglar isn't burgling.' Why not sing them over the shoulders pappoone fashion, or a la chiffonize? At the Bachelors' Ball several delicate niris were far 'too heavily handicapped."

—Marie Wilton, now Mrs. Bancroft,

— MATIE WILCON, HOW MTS. ISANCTOTE, opened in conjunction with Byron a little theatre off Totsenham Court road, called the Queer's. This, being christesed by the authority of the Prince into "The Prince of Weles," became the famous theatre which was the scene of so many successes. A young actor usued Bancroft was brought on from Liverpool the second and to him Marie Wilton than a part handsome. year, and to him Marie Wilton, then a very handsome, fascinating girl, was married. Mr. Hare, a celebrated actor, and now a manager, was brought out here in its second year. So were Miss Fanny Joseph and Mr. J. Clark. It was here that Robertson found the one Clark. It was here that Robertson found the opening for his genius persistently denied him elsewhere, and in the Prince of Wales's "Ours" and "Caste" first saw the light

-Gibraltar, the Lake Erie island which Jay Cooke made his summer home in the days of his prosperity, has had little attention of late. The mansion still contains its fine furniture, but has no tenant, and it only opened at long intervals for an airing. The ones well-kept grounds are a wilderness. The only dwaller on the island is Owen Brown, a son of John Brown, the Abolitionist. A recent visitor describes him as "tall and stoop shouldered, with a sandy beard, in which lava few strenks of white, blue eyes, a pleasant voice, and an air of gentleness; one could hardly unagine that he had played a part in such troubled scenes in Kaness and the South." He is a bachelor, and likes the lonely life he leads. He receives a small salary as guardian of the property, and spends much of his time fishing. His brother, Capt. John Brown, is a farmer on a

-Mme. Isaac Péreire, the widow of the great French banker just deceased, will benefit greatly by her late bushand's will. He less bequeathed her all the law allowed him to leave away from his children; that is to say, the fourth part of an estate valued at sixty-three allions of france. As his second wite she has besid a right to a child's portion, which in this case amount to six millions. M. Isaac Pereire also purchased many raluable pictures in his wife's name, so that after his death she should be in undisturbed possession of a gal-lery. Her own wealth has been, since the death of M. Emile Pereire, her father, and M. Isaac Pereire's brother, very considerable. One way or another, Mmc. Issue Péreire must now be in the enjoyment of upward of fi-teen million dellars. She is a woman of very active brain, an intelligent patron of art, and beneficent.

-It is well known that in 1789 very valuable French official papers were purchased for next to nothing by Prince Debrowski, then Secretary of the Rus sian Embassy, who recognized their value. These have long been among the treasures of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg. Among them is a list of those in the Bastile when it was taken. There were but eighteen. The majority appear to have been forgers. Among the others were the Marquis de Pelleport, imprisoned for a pamphlet directed against M. de Vergennes, Minister of Police, and Henriette Sando, the cause of whose tractionment was unknown. There was also a person named De Whit, who had been there seven years and was ex-hibited in Paris as an awful example of the Bashle's effects. He was out of his head, gave different acc but or himself each day, and in the end was sent to an asp-um, where he died.

-A San Francisco woman does a lucrative business at driving devils out of persons who are possessed by them, or at least by pretending to do so. She holds that most persons considered insane are morely incited by imps inside. "I have expelled hundreds and hundreds," she assured a reporter. "One case I had lastfall was a gentleman living in the country—a man of the intellect and cultivation, who was regarded by his friends as on the sure road to a lunatic agricum. lie was impelled to go days and nights without food; to take long tramps which his normal strength would not have been sufficient for. He would talk brilliantly, and as if inspired, one moment, and the next use low and valgar language. He came to see me six times, and the last time I sat with him from 5 o'clock to 11 o'clock, when my band of spirits effected his final release. Another case is that of a young daughter of one of the most prominent and wealthy families in the city. She is highly educated and refined in her matural state, but, under the strates control to which slie is subjected, will swear or appear in the greatest agony of mind and body." Certain incantations seldom failed, the woman added, to make the deviis get out.

-The fête given a few days ago at Kensington House, in London, for the benefit of the familie of those lost on the naval vessel Atalania was a very fashionable sifair. The Princess of Whies presided for a short time at Lady Charles Bereaford's stail, at which, with the assistance of many other distinguished ladies. including the Duchess of Manchester, Maria Marchioness of Allesbury, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Mar-chioness of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Ormonde, the 'buntess of Clarendon, the Countess of Lathou, the Countess of Westmerland, the Countess of Strews bury, £253 was taken. Emissaries from the stall, among them Miss Violet Lindsay, were sent out among the visitors. The Princess Christian presided for a time at Mrs. Keith Praser's stall in the bine drawing room, at which CSS was realized. The Duchest of Teck also kept a stall, and Mrs. Langtry sold champages an Badminton. Mrs. Wheeler had a stall for refreshments at which she was assisted by the Marchioness of Tweed daie, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and other well among ladies. Lady Borthwick presided at a "wheel of fortune " and Mrs. Bransey, ausisted by her daughters, kept a stall for the sale of peaches and grapes. Some salters from the yacht Osborne were present, and formed a budy guard or the Prince and Princess of Wales, and twilve boys from the St. Vincent training ship managed the nater bicycles on the lake. There was also an amatrur concert conducted by Signor Pinson. Among the singers were Viscounters Folkestone, Mrs. Ronalds, May Vivast. and the flore spencer Lyttelton. At the fact of the her-race steps a tempting display of buttonnines was recommended by the siniles of Mrs. Laughty and Louis Augusta Fane. But around this stall there were much gazers than buyers till Mrs. Langtry, so zone a handful of her pretty wares, here down upon the crowd, and dis-bustness right and left. Hen who had spent all their money dodged the fair face and amore sain dress others passively awaited their turn to disharse, and others advanced with a sunic to their fate. This the coars were B. T. P. | soon disposed at